HUMAN EVENTS

--- COMMENTARY ---

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Economic 'Liberals' Plague the Country

They Advocate Sacrifice, Promise 'Goodies' for All

From the Wall Street Journal

Besides the traditional political mugwump, a species of economic mugwump is now abroad in the land. This phenomenon perches awkwardly on a fence between fields of plenty and dreary vision of national austerity.

The economic mugwump, to be sure, is also highly political. But his chief identifying trait is this: He talks out of one side of his mouth about the need for much greater sacrifices on the part of everyone and out of the other side promises more goodies for everybody.

So it is that by now we have had months of talk, mostly from Democrats but also from some Republicans, about the sad state of our national life. We waste our substance on gadgets; we think low, if at all, and live high. While we luxuriously vegetate, the dedicated Communists are on the move.

Our values, in short, are all wrong, so we are told. Instead of steeping ourselves in luxury, we should pull in our belts so that we (meaning Government in this case) can spend much more on the public needs for schools, roads, etc. In Senator Kennedy's word, we must sacrifice.

Certainly it is anyone's privilege to talk that way and to try to persuade the rest of us of the validity of the argument. It might even be a valid argument —except for the obvious fact that this country has the best schools (in terms of quantity), roads, hospitals, housing and what have you in the world today and in all history.

What is less easy to grasp is that the people who are demanding austerity are simultaneously promising much more of the good old materialistic things of life. Senator Church symbolized the contradiction particularly well when he deplored America's horrible decline and at the same time proudly declared that America is the marvel of the world. Senator Kennedy did the same thing when he called for sacrifice and in the same speech applauded the Democratic platform which promises more money and more recreation and more everything for everyone in the country.

How, you may justifiably wonder, can anyone with a straight face offer the people both austerity and luxury? But the question doesn't particularly faze this brand of economic mugwump; he thinks he has the answer—the magic key, in fact, to the resolution of all human problems. The key, of course, is Government.

WHOA THERE!
[Ray Evans in the Columbus Dispatch, Columbus, O.]
RUSSIA 1945
VALTA AND TEHERAN DEALS TO PERMIT RUSSIAN LAND GRABS
RUSSIA 1960
NOW LOOK WHAT YOU'VE DONE!
REPUBLICAN PARTY
Ray Evans

THE LIBRARY
WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGE
RIVER FALLS, WISCONSIN

In this view, if we will but consign ourselves and our goods to Washington, then Washington will "rationalize" life for us. At first, with much of our discretionary buying power removed, there would be austerity. But then the Government would go on a glorious bender to build all these gleaming new schools (to teach still more teenagers how to date and how to baby-sit and how to look at movies) and all those things of which the nation is in such desperate need.

Thus would "public" luxury be created. And because the frenzy of Federal activity would be so great, the whole economy would be whirled into a euphoria in which everyone would have everything his heart desires.

Politically, this program may or may not have appeal. Certainly a similar one appealed to the Germans in 1932 (the poor Russians didn't have a chance to be tempted; they just got it). But economically, whether in Nazi Germany, Communist Russia, or would-be-collectivist America, it is hogwash.

A government can, indeed, create austerity by grabbing the bulk of the nation's resources for its own purposes through monstrous taxation; that is a swift avenue to national decline. Alternatively a government can create the temporary illusion of lush prosperity by unbridled inflation; that is an even faster road to decline. The one thing no government can ever do is match the productive power of free private economic activity.

That activity is the source of the abundance which provides also for public needs. If the decriers of American life really want more schools and all the rest, the way to get them is to expand the area of economic freedom. And if the economic mugwump were capable of that reflection, he would jump off his fence into the limitless fields of individual liberty.

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Kennedy Abdicates Principle To Woo Public Power Vote

By Fulton Lewis, Jr.

One of the numerous campaign deals that gave John Kennedy victory on the first ballot at Los Angeles was a solemn pledge to Western Democratic leaders that he would carry to Vice President Nixon the issue of public versus private power.

Kennedy assured Democratic powers in every Western state that he stood solidly with them on the issue of public power. He promised massive government "development" of the West's resources.

In addition, Kennedy made it clear to his representatives of the Platform Committee that he wanted a "strong" public power plank. The committee obliged with a stinging attack upon the "do-nothing" Eisenhower Administration. The platform declares that a Democratic administration will "foster the development of efficient regional giant power systems from all sources, including water, tidal and nuclear to supply low-cost electricity."

Convention Pay-Off

Kennedy's strong public power position was one reason he was able to win on the first ballot. His Western support was solid. Alaska gave Kennedy five votes; Arizona 17; California 33½; Colorado 13½; Idaho 6; Montana 10; Oregon 16½; Utah 8; and Wyoming 15. It was Wyoming that put Kennedy over the top.

What is ironical about Kennedy's present position is that the Massachusetts solon at one time was a solid opponent of federal power.

Representing Massachusetts textile interests who were suffering from low-cost public power competition, Kennedy even voted against appropriations for the Tennessee Valley Authority.

1950 Vote

In 1950, while a Congressman, the Democratic nominee for President voted against a river, harbor and flood control program solidly supported by the Democratic leadership.

Two years later, while still in the House, Kennedy again crossed his party by voting to slash funds for the TVA. In his second year in the Senate, Kennedy joined three other Senators to vote to cut $3.7 million from federal navigation and flood control projects.

Only six Democrats voted in 1954 to oppose the federal atomic power programs. Kennedy was one of those Democrats. And in 1955 he voted against the Colorado River storage program, which passed overwhelmingly.

Kennedy's votes against federal power cost him dearly at the 1956 Democratic Convention, when he fought to get his party's Vice Presidential nomination. Not a single Western state cast its votes for Kennedy in his battle against Estes Kefauver. Their support could have given him the nomination.

Oregon voted 16-0 for Kefauver; Idaho 12-0; Alaska 6-0; California 50-0; Colorado 15-2; Montana 13½-1½; Utah 11-0; Washington 24-½; and Wyoming 9½-4½.

Soon after the 1956 election, Kennedy opened his drive for the 1960 nomination. In conferences with Western politicos, Kennedy was told why the West had not, and would not, support him.

Immediately, Kennedy changed his position on public power. In 1957 he voted for construction of the Hell's Canyon Dam. In 1959 he voted against cutting the public works appropriation down to what the Administration wanted. Again that year Kennedy voted against a bill that would have put TVA on a self-financing, pay-as-you-go basis.

And he made clear his new position. Regular speeches attacked the Eisenhower Administration's "record of timidity and failure" in the field. He pledged new federal projects across the country and he demanded a new government body, the Council of Resource and Conservation advisers, to dream them up.

In return he received the Convention votes of the West and Northwest. Whether he will get their electoral votes is another matter.

U.S. Sparkles In Space Race

From the Barron's Weekly

While the Soviets, characteristically, have squeezed the last bit of propaganda value out of their successful ventures into the void, US accomplishments somehow have been taken for granted. Yet in truth the nation's military triumphs in space already have outstripped the most sanguine hopes . . . .

On October 4, 1958, the sputnik roared into orbit. In swift succession, Soviet rockets catapulted the first animal into space, scored the first hit on the moon, snapped the only photograph ever taken of its far side, and hurled the first man-made object into orbit around the sun. The US, by contrast, appeared painfully slow in getting off the ground. In barely three years, however, the scientists at Vandenberg Air Force Base and Cape Canaveral have brought off some eye-opening feats. This country now has launched 23 satellites, as against seven for the USSR. Of the dozen man-made objects now circling this planet, all but one are American. Numbers alone, moreover, hardly tell the whole story. In technical prowess, too, America's satellites outweigh the huge chunks of iron sent aloft by the Soviets. Vanguards and Explorers, Midases and Pioneers have relayed to earth pictures and messages of unequalled value to the Pentagon. The all-seeing Samos one day may render obsolete such crude methods of military intelligence as the U-2 . . . .

Democrats Make Jest of Truth In Attacks On 'Madison Avenue'

From the Advertising Age

The Democratic national convention was notably unpleasant for its references to advertising, hucksters, and "Madison avenue." But perhaps we can take comfort in something Thomas Jefferson, the patron saint of the Democrats, once wrote: "Amplification is the vice of modern oratory. It is an insult to an assembly of reasonable men, disgusting and revolting instead of persuading." Democrats, like other sensible people, will obviously use advertising and advertising men whenever the need arises.

We are annoyed at the revival of that old chestnut, the comparison of education expenditures and advertising expenditures. This is nonsense and nonfactual. When Governor Orville Freeman talks about three times as much money being spent on advertising as on higher education, or when Dr. Arthur Schlesinger writes to that effect, or when Adlai Stevenson writes that we spend as much on advertising per capita as we do on education, they're just plain wrong. In 1958-59, according to the United States education office estimate, the total education bill at all levels, public and private, was 22.268 billion. In that year, according to McCann-Erickson-Printer's Ink estimates, total advertising expenditures were 10.3 billion. In 1958-59, the bill for higher education [public and private] is estimated at 5.9 billion.

Or, as Jefferson said: "Ignorance is preferable to error; and he is less remote from the truth who believes nothing than he who believes what is wrong."

How Co-Existence Works

CO-EXISTENCE. Symbolizing the present state of the world, a reader of the Summit (Miss.) *Sun* wrote the editor about an imaginary zoo where a lion and some lambs were contained in a cage labeled "co-existence." Visitors were amazed, but the zoo keeper explained there was nothing to it. "Just add a few fresh lambs from time to time," he said.

—CONGRESSSMAN H. R. GROSS

New Space Problem?

There has been speculation in recent months about this question: Is young Jack Kennedy big enough for the White House?

After reading about his family on the march — his mother, grandmother, brothers, sisters, in-laws and assorted kith and kin—we wonder if the question shouldn't be put the other way.

—WALL STREET JOURNAL

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Symbol of Liberalism

By Holmes Alexander

Perhaps the most telling symbol of the Democratic Convention which nominated Jack Kennedy would be the elevator at the podium. It equalized the height of each Democrat who stood there. It made tall men shorter and short men taller. You could say that this artificial equalizer shows what the party of Jefferson has come to—and what the American concept of democracy has become.

Comedian Steve Allen Jokes About Freedom

Letter to the Los Angeles Herald Express

Steve Allen, comedian, who also is chairman of an organization busily mailing out pamphlets for the abolishing of all nuclear testing in the USA (Society for a Sane Nuclear Policy), came off a poor second in a TV debate with Tom Duggan.

He was asked by Mr. Duggan just what he would do in case the Russians attacked us. Mr. Allen answered, "I would surrender."

I believe many of Steve Allen's fans would be interested in his viewpoint. Although I never have been a fan of Mr. Duggan's until now, I believe he deserved a lot of credit. —MRS. F. G. HARRIS.

This Kind of Succor We Can Do Without

By Congressman N. M. Mason

For every dollar they receive as their share of Federal aid—

Delaware pays out	$3.42
New Jersey	2.49
Connecticut	2.03
Illinois	1.60
Maryland	1.49
Michigan	1.40
New York	1.78
Ohio	1.71
Pennsylvania	1.39

If a street-corner faker would offer $1.00 in return for every $1.60 you gave him, how much business would you do with him? Yet this is exactly what Uncle Sam offers Illinois in Federal aid.

Moral: "Don't expect something for nothing—even from Uncle Sam."

THE DARING YOUNG MAN IS PLAYING IT SAFE

Harry Truman -- Historian -- Omits Embarrassing Facts

By Westbrook Pegler

On close examination, Harry Truman's interest in the education of youth proves to be as fraudulent as most college courses in American History. This is true of the general run of teevee productions in which a familiar cast of solemn junior eggheads of both sexes sit behind microphones to be played for suckers by elder statesmen who overawe them by sheer fame or notoriety. These kids lose their immature wits and ask ill-framed questions and the savants give them flippant evasions by way of reply.

His Opinion of Stalin

So, when Truman told one such lisping tot of maybe 20 that he wouldn't trust Khrushchev or any other Russian across the street, he was able to turn to the next brat without having to explain when and why he changed his written opinion of a few years back that Joe Stalin always stood by his agreements.

These children simply are not equipped by experience or education to show up such quacks and the senior Americans watching these confidence games have no access to the microphones to interrupt.

Censored History

So, altogether, teevee is not educating youth and the colleges are conniving to ignore details of history which are Truman's most attractive, legitimate merchandise. For example, nobody but Truman could have told us that his parents both were unreconstructed rebels who forbade him to join the Missouri National Guard because the Guard wore the hateful Union blue. But he wrote further in his book "Mr. Citizen" that he believed every young man in a Republic should serve in the Armed Forces and that therefore when he was a man he enlisted in the Missouri Guard for service which took him into battle in France. Yet he idolizes F. D. Roosevelt, who was a wealthy slacker standing 6' 2" in the same war that Truman fought in. He writes many details which he did not learn in college not merely because he never went to college but because the colleges censor history. But he never puts himself in the witness chair subject to cross-examination by knowing opponents. And, like Eleanor Roosevelt in her impositions on the respectful manner and juvenile illusions of youth, he misuses their trust to expound false beliefs and values. It is therefore wise not to trust either of them in these carnival hooplas.

Truman learned many particulars of presidencies by reading biographies and additional histories which have been abundant in recent years. But he has a partisan selectivity as teacher. He bemoans publicity which offended Mrs. Abe Lincoln, forgetting that she brought this on herself by her flagrant deportment and with-holding the fact that after Lincoln's death her own son helped to cause her commitment briefly to a place of detention. But the same selective historian brightly reports that Chester A. Arthur, a Republican, sold nine vans of beautiful White House furniture, which would be priceless now, for $9,000. Truman leaves a doubt whether Arthur stole the money where a few words would have made his intention clear.

Elliott Roosevelt's Loans

For some years, I have made little tests of my own not only with students of the University of Arizona but with elders up to my own age. Have they ever heard of Elliott Roosevelt's deadbeat loans of $500,000 which Jesse Jones bought back for about $10,000 leaving Elliott a profit of $490,000, free from income tax because the Treasury under Morgenthau decided that the losses were deductible by the victims as bad debts? Few Americans ever knew or now recall anything about this enormity which President Roosevelt engineered from start to finish. Colleges do not touch it. Most of our press ignored it as a moral issue.

Eleanor's Junket

How many Americans know that Eleanor Roosevelt profaned the Red Cross to fly to the South Pacific at vast public expense to visit her friend Joe Lash in Guadalcanal pretending to be on patriotic service as a sort of political inspector general for her husband? The pretense of reimbursement by an unspecified gift of money to the Red Cross was too sordid for polite words but she joyously went forth well knowing that the enemy thereby was thus invited to attack our hospitals as military targets. This again is historic intimacy which Truman would censor as hostile triviality. There are a thousand such details.

Youth Doesn't Know

So youth is growing up ignorant of a mass of gyps and royal prerogatives operated from within the White House in a regime which Truman acclaims as the awakening of our political and moral maturity.

Youth will read and listen in vain for historical truth about his own order to Eisenhower to fall back, yielding Berlin and East Germany to Moscow. The order may have been physically destroyed. The teacher best equipped to tell the truth puts youth off with the paltry cracks of a cigar store sport.

Militant Movement

UPI Dispatch

In less than three weeks of independence the Congo, once a prosperous, though colonial, country, has been transformed almost into a ruin.

Outside the shuttered shops each day patient Congolese await the return of their former employers. They pray for work so they can have enough to feed their families. The end-of-the-month payday is drawing near, but there is no sign there will be anyone to hand out wages. At least 70,000 Africans are unemployed. Premier Patrice Lumumba has made it clear that the unemployment is not preoccupying him particularly.

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We Must Make A Stand in the Congo

By Edna Lonigan

Americans are deeply concerned about the Congo but not deeply enough. The Congo is not a far-away problem of do-goodism, it is a link in America's defenses against communism and as vital as Cuba.

The too hastily established Congo government has disintegrated, with not one native administrator or industrial manager trained to take over. One province of this hodge-podge state, Katanga, is the source of some of the richest mineral deposits in the world—copper, cobalt, uranium and industrial diamonds. Katanga is peaceful. It is eager to continue cooperation with the West, to keep its mines open, and its people peacefully employed. This province is especially important, strategically, for control of inner communications in Africa. We know how important this area was when the Nazis tried to seize it. How is it less important now?

Instead of weighing our military needs, we have turned the Congo over to a UN police force, and we shall gradually be conditioned to the plans for UN administration of the area. How long will we revel in sentimental do-goodism while our survival is threatened?

Bang-Jensen Case

What does UN intervention in the Congo mean in terms of our security? We forget that the UN can never take the side of the West. At best it must be strictly neutral. In practice, the Secretariat leans to the Communist side. We take too much comfort from our little success in the Assembly. The Secretariat is the danger. We can guage the record of Dag Hammerskjold from the story of Bang-Jensen, as recently reported in *American Opinion*. The Hungarians, who knew what the Communists were really like, refused to trust Hammerskjold for a moment. We know from their story that there is at least one American close to Hammerskjold who is pro-Communist, and he played an undisclosed part in the dismissal of Bang-Jensen. We, of course, know of Ralph Bunche's "leftism."

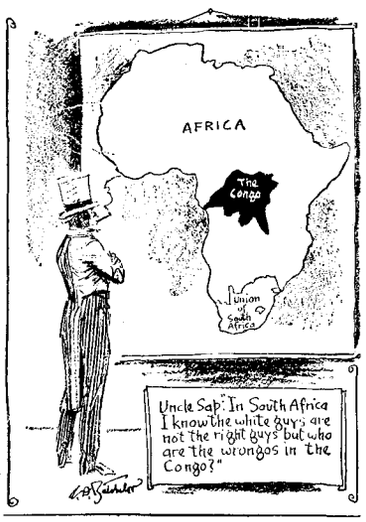
Shades of Sukarno

Under the cover of UN policing, Hammerskjold is making the Congo into a province of the UN. Katanga wants a Federal union or complete independence. Lamumba says "No." The UN will uphold him. It is Sukarno and Indonesia all over again. Because our State Department opposed a Federal union in Indonesia the Reds now have the best naval harbor in the Pacific at Ambon. Why do it again?

President De Gaulle is privately furious because the United States voted to order Belgian forces out of the Congo, though England and France abstained. The Belgians were protecting whites and blacks against murder, rape and robbery, but we said, "Out you go."

De Gaulle sees that the Congo resolution will be a precedent for a similar resolution on Algeria in which Americans will vote to put French Africa under UN control.

Is that fantastic? No, it is merely secret. Toward the end of 1958, we were told in the American press that


AFRICA
The Congo
Union of South Africa
Uncle Sap: "In South Africa I know the white guys are not the right guys but who are the wrongos in the Congo?"

De Gaulle was having one of his temper tantrums against us. But the magazine, *Western World*, had an editorial in the form of an imaginary telephone conversation. The French spokesman said De Gaulle's anger at us was due to demands by American representatives that France give up its Algerian and Saharan territories to the UN, with all their newly developed sources of oil. Was that in the interests of peace? Of course not. Militarily, it could help only the USSR.

Did the inner circle of our government know that? Of course. When have they ever followed an anti-Communist line?

Doctrine of Imperialism

One of Lenin's greatest achievements was to sell the world his doctrine of imperialism. He showed that the western industrial nations were dependent for survival on the raw materials, labor and markets of the undeveloped areas. That was quite true. Europe had developed a manufacturing "plant" much too large for her people alone. Lenin failed to say that the underdeveloped nations were, with the help of the West, slowly building a modern industrial society and a middle class.

Classic Campaign

The Red campaign against China was the classic campaign to destroy the West through Asia. The Reds gained China, but their larger campaign failed. Why? Because the European governments moved quickly to open new frontiers in Africa. They expanded mines, planted coffee, cocoa, rubber, built power and transportation systems. Thus, they outflanked the Reds economically and politically.

The Congo is the Communists' most successful attempt to correct their errors in Asia by "liberating" the Africans before they are able to stand alone. A vote for "liberation," or for UN forces, or UN administration, is a vote for Red Russia and Red China's plans to conquer the West. It is the China debacle all over again.

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Americans must choose. We must favor Western Europe or the Soviet bloc. We must forego the nonsense that Negroes can gain anything from our present policies—except what the Chinese people gained.

We must abandon the nonsense that UN troops or UN administration are part of the free world strategy.

We must support the people of Katanga, as we failed to support the people of Indonesia, and at the same time prevent the growth of a new totalitarian power.

Dakar Recalled

We must see the Congo as we saw Dakar in the war against the Nazis—as a military base for holding Africa, a springboard for attacks on Latin America, an economic stockpile of materials for war, and a staging area for new totalitarian military dictatorship.

Latin America can be threatened almost as easily from the Congo as from Dakar. We must tell the Communists—Russian, Chinese or satellite—exactly what we told the Nazis after May, 1939, "Get out and stay out."

Anything less than that is a betrayal of American security, an abandonment of the African hopes, and a threat of war.

Who Wouldn't Bawl?

Who wouldn't bawl? In commenting on the huge federal debt, Congressman Jonas of North Carolina told the story of the new father who was looking through the window in a maternity ward in the hospital and saw all of the newborn babies bawling. He turned to the nurse and said, "Why are all of the babies bawling?"

"Mister," she replied, "if you were just one day old, wet and hungry and already owed $1,700 on the national debt, you'd be bawling too."

New Federal Aid Twist

By Congressman H. R. Gross

FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION—HERE'S HOW. According to the Institute of International Education, a record 48,486 foreign students attended American colleges and universities last year. But a vital statistic not mentioned by the Institute is that most of these foreign students were paid $6 to $8 per day, plus tuition and transportation. And student "leaders" in this program were paid at the rate of $7 per day!

We hope that American fathers and mothers, who are paying these bills, have enough left to educate their own sons and daughters. Some of them may want to give consideration to moving to another country so they can ship their offsprings back for an education—all expenses paid.

Pride and Taxes

"I'm proud to pay taxes in the United States. Only thing is—I could be just as proud for half the money."

—ARTHUR GODFREY.

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Electoral College Reform Needed

Power of Big City Pressure Blocs Caused Nixon-Rocky Pact

And the Adoption by Both Parties of Liberal Oriented Platforms

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This article consists of three sections: (1) Electoral College Reform by the HUMAN EVENTS *staff, (2) analysis of the 1960 Republican Platform, and (3) analysis of the Democratic party's platform. The author of the latter two sections is Admiral Ben Moreell, Chairman of the Americans for Constitutional Action.*

1. Electoral College Reform

THE NIXON-ROCKEFELLER pact demonstrates the need for electoral college reform, say those who understand the motivations that brought it about. Recently a leading Democrat, Senator George Smathers of Florida, stated that "pressure groups will continue to control national politics until the outmoded electoral college system is abolished."

Because of this electoral setup, Nixon figured he could not reach the 269 electoral votes needed to become President without New York State's 45. To carry New York—Nixon reasoned—he needed the support of Nelson Rockefeller, who has a strong following among New York City minority blocs. Under our present electoral system, the outcome of Presidential elections is largely determined by the demands of the solid-vote pressure groups in the pivotal cities of big states, not by the wishes of the general electorate.

The electoral college, as now constituted, is based on the "winner take all" principle. If New York cast five million votes for candidate ABC and five million and one votes for candidate XYZ, the latter would get all of New York's electoral votes.

Because of the traditional control of the South, the Democratic party has twice (Wilson 1916; Truman 1948) won the Presidency without New York State. But Democrats never forget that in those two cases their loss of New York made photo finishes of the national elections. So Democrats start their election programming by thinking of what will win New York State.

The Republicans have an even more desperate consciousness of New York's indispensability. Since Rutherford B. Hayes they have never won the Presidency without the Empire State.

The consequence is that in Presidential years the GOP is put in an unnatural position. Its Presidential nominee and platform must be acceptable to groups in cities such as Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit and Cleveland as well as New York. Otherwise the Republican party risks losing the key states of Illinois, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Ohio.

Los Angeles
Chicago
Conservative Democrat: "May I tell you about my operation?"
Conservative Republican: "Sure. If you'll let me bend your ear."

THE GOP is primarily the party of the region west of the Hudson River—of the farms and small towns and cities under 500,000. Its support comes mainly from the middle class, including one-third of the state's labor union members who, in the interest of their children, take the long-term view.

The most discussed of electoral change proposals in recent times is the Mundt-Coudert amendment introduced in 1955. It would give each state the number of electors equal to its delegation in Congress. But these electors would be chosen in the same manner as the Senators and Representatives are elected. The Presidential candidate who won a state-wide plurality would get two electors corresponding to the two Senators. The nominee would also get the electors from each Congressional District in which he polled a plurality. (This system was in existence from 1789 until the Administration of Andrew Jackson.)

Under this method, the veto power of the big-city states in national conventions would be abolished. The electoral system would be brought into conformity with the Constitution, which makes all states equal in the Senate and gives them House representation in ratio to their population. The President and the Congress elected with him would derive their offices from the same constituencies.

2. Republican Platform

Many thoughtful Americans who believe in the principles set forth in our Constitution were encouraged by the assertion in the Republican Platform that "to provide the means to a better life for individual Americans and to strengthen the forces of freedom in the world, we count on the proved productivity of our free economy."

This, and some other commitments dealing with economic matters, indicate that the platform authors were conscious, at least in part, of the thesis that the so-called "new problems of the future" can be solved successfully by the same procedures as were used to solve the equally difficult "old problems of the past"; that is, by releasing the creative energies of our people in a system functioning under tested principles of individual freedom.

Had the remainder of the platform conformed to this policy of non-intervention by Government, the voters would have had some reason to believe that at least one of our major political parties was moving in the direction of sound conservative principles, including a belief in natural rights, limited constitutional government, the private competitive market and self-disciplined individualism.

Unfortunately, this is not the case. With some notable exceptions in economic areas, taxes, national defense and parts of the foreign policy statement, the Republicans embraced, in large measure, the thesis that big, powerful, centralized Government can be paternalistic, coercive and moral . . . all at the same time. The Democrats bodily accepted the entire thesis, without reservation. Yet, the workability of this concept has been denied by all of the lessons of history.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM attempts to minimize the evil of Central Government intervention in local affairs by emphasizing such devices as "Federal Grants-In-Aids." Experience indicates that, without regard to the mechanism employed, the use of coercive force by the Central Government always follows Federal subsidies, grants, or special favors. This is clearly indicated in both platforms which frankly state, in many instances, how the power of the Central Government will be used to make "free

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men" do what they would not otherwise do freely.

It is regrettable that the Platform Committee did not heed the wise counsel of many able speakers at the Convention. It is regretted, also, that so little attention was paid to the reasons for past failures. For example, it appears we have not yet learned from the so-called "Farm Problem" that once an industry becomes enmeshed in government planning and control, or becomes dependent upon politically motivated votes for its economic health, it can never disentangle itself and is doomed to permanent domination by government. Such programs, in addition, become a continuing oppressive financial burden upon the entire economy.

While the platform calls for minimum Central Government intervention in some areas, it is clear that the purveyors of government paternalism have made marked inroads into Republican party policy. It is evident that a coalition of minority forces is driving persistently toward a collectivist state, contrary to the view of those in the party who still believe in the virtues of private initiative, individual responsibility and greater opportunity for all.

While the *ACA-Index* reveals a much stronger dedication to the principle of constitutional safeguards for the individual among Republican legislators in the Congress than among the Democrats, the Republican Platform indicates that the two parties are being steadily pulled closer together by the strong magnet of panaceas offered through an all-powerful centralized Government.

IT IS A MISTAKE to think of this development as the "new look" in political economy. It is as old as history. Those who condemn conservatives for having "nostalgia for the days of McKinley" are themselves striving to have us all return to the days of Hammurabi (2000 B. C.). They are willing to leap-frog backward over the solid progress made under our new system of American Constitutional Government and return to the old system of universal serfdom under the domination of small ruling cliques. While others throughout the world are yearning for our system, we appear to be moving toward that from which they are trying to escape!

The differences between the Democratic and Republican platforms are largely in method and degree. Both parties, as such, appear to be primarily guided by the thesis "we can do it better."

It appears that the platform writers, in either case, weighed these fundamental questions: "Do men have 'inherent unalienable rights' bestowed by God, or merely privileges granted by Government? Are there universally valid and eternal moral laws, divinely authored, or must man make shift with whatever majority customs or statutes happen to prevail at a chance moment in history? Are political and economic policies validated merely because they promise the promotion of a higher level of material well-being, without regard to the moral content of those policies and their effect on the spiritual well-being of our people?"

The great hope for America lies in electing more men and women to Congress from *both* parties who show, *by their deeds*, that they are dedicated to constitutional principles of government.

The hour is late. But we still hold a beach-head from which we can launch our drive to reverse the trend.

If those who believe in our Constitution wish to see its principles prevail, they must contribute generously of their time, money and energies to this cause. It will avail us nothing to contain communism abroad by our military might if, while doing so, we lose our individual freedoms to the oppressive power of a Collectivist State created by ourselves.

It is now more important than ever that we "measure" the candidates themselves, not their platforms; their past performances, not their promises; their dedication to principle, not their deceptive platitudes.

The powerful weapon of the American people is the *ballot*—intelligently cast in behalf of those who would preserve our freedom.

3. Democratic Platform

If the unlimited promises of more for all from the Federal Treasury at no cost or sacrifice to anyone contained in the platform adopted by the majority of the delegates attending the Democratic Convention becomes translated into law, then indeed we will be in the final stages of a Collectivist State here in America.

A study of this platform reveals the shocking fact that apparently many of the delegates have been deceived into believing that big, centralized, paternalistic, unlimited government can dispense prosperity, health, happiness, security and even moral strength to all by some miracle of political "magic."

Such a program, if enacted, would be one of the most costly in American history. It would be costly in terms of self government. It would be costly in terms of state sovereignty. It would be costly in terms of national unity. It would be costly in terms of money. It would be costly in eroding the principles upon which a soundly expanding dynamic free economy depends. It would be costly in the breakdown of limited constitutional government. But *most* importantly, it would rob Americans of their most precious value—the rights of man endowed by God, from which flows all human freedom.

It is regrettable that the party which for some time followed the principles of Thomas Jefferson and of Woodrow Wilson, who proclaimed that human liberty is dependent on limitations placed on government, should now, through its present custodians, so embrace the backward leading principles of tyrannical socialism.

SEVERAL LESSONS can be learned from this unfortunate episode. Among these are:

1. That freedom is indivisible. Having accepted Federal subsidies, and centralized control in other segments of the economy and the social order, the South now finds itself all but helpless to assert freedom for the individual, property rights, and States' sovereignty, as it relates primarily to the so-called question of civil rights.

2. That the campaign of legally gradually overthrowing a free society and substituting the so-called "welfare" state, by the tactic of gradualism, as the British Fabians outlined a half century ago, can win, if clever words, appeals to selfish motives, and the lavish use of false promises are exploited over a long period of time as has been done in America by the League for Industrial Democracy and the Americans for Democratic Action.

3. That the existing parties can be the best instrument through which the nation can be socialized legally, as predicted by the Socialists themselves.

4. That a few zealous men and women, knowing exactly where they want to go, and how they want to get there, can dominate and control the millions of Americans who innocently believe that "it cannot happen here."

Whether the Republican party, which also has within it devotees of big, centralized government power, will present a clear choice between a platform embracing Socialist principles founded on pure materialism, and one embracing the true principles of freedom and progress which flow from a belief in God, remains to be seen.

The need for effective political action to preserve our liberty is great and the hour is late.

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Vol. XVII, No. 33 — Section IV HUMAN EVENTS August 18, 1960

Could We Afford to Abolish the Income Tax?

THE LIBRARY WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGE RIVER FALLS, WISCONSIN

Yes, If Uncle Sam Would Stick to His Own Business

By CONGRESSMAN EDGAR W. HIESTAND

STOP ANY AMERICAN, on any street corner, in any city and ask him what he most dislikes. He probably would reply—and quickly—with two words:

"Income taxes."

Long ago, our ancestors fought a bloody war over "taxation without representation." Today, their descendants cry, "Taxes are too high." Both, of course, had a valid grindstone on which to raise a point of objection. Some might even say: "Just see what taxes can be *with* representation."

Certainly, the Federal income tax bite is a big one. And doesn't it seem like only yesterday that you were struggling through a maze of figures, drinking coffee to stay awake and wrestling with downtown traffic—all to beat that midnight tax-mailing deadline?

Well, how would you like to say good-bye to income tax form 1040 forever?

Wouldn't it be a dream world? No figures. No forms. No sleepless nights. And, best of all, a lot more money in your pocketbook.

This isn't a dream; this is a possibility. If a proposed constitutional amendment is enacted, April 15 would be just another day *not* to worry about income taxes. For the proposed 23rd Amendment would eliminate the words "income tax" from our pocketbook vocabulary. To put it in blunt—yet delightful—language, the American citizen wouldn't have to pay income taxes any longer.

Here is the key to the proposed amendment . . . . The 25 words in this first section would be worth about one and one-half billion dollars per word. Those words are: "The Government of the United States shall not engage in any business, professional, commercial, financial or industrial enterprise except as specified in the Constitution.

Believe it or not, twenty per cent of the industrial capacity of the country is now operated by Federal agencies on an interest free, dividend free, rent free, cost free and *tax* free basis. The House Government Operations Committee estimates the Government's investment in its properties to be 262 billion dollars—almost as colossal as our 286 billion dollar Federal debt.

But let's suppose we sold these properties to private enterprises for even as low as only 25 per cent of the Government's investment. This amount —65 billion dollars—retired to the national debt, would have saved taxpayers interest charges of almost two billion dollars last year. And, we might reasonably conclude, we could sell them for much more than 25 per cent of their estimated cost.

There are other savings features, too. Costs of facilities . . . payroll savings . . . cost of printing tax forms . . . cost of collection . . . and many more. Add them all up and the total produces a savings of more than 44 billion dollars a year.

Using last year as an example, the Federal Government would have wound up with a surplus of seven billion dollars since individual income tax receipts produced a revenue of 37 billion dollars in 1959.

The second section provides that: "The Constitution or laws of any state or the laws of the United States, shall not be subject to the terms of any foreign or domestic agreement which would abrogate this amendment."

This section, tremendously important, would prevent bureaucrats from using a treaty or agreement with foreign nations to accomplish that which is prohibited by our own laws or acts of Congress.

Section 3 reads: "The activities of the United States Government which violate the intent and purpose of this amendment shall, within a period of three years from the date of ratification of this amendment, be liquidated and the properties and facilities affected shall be sold."

THESE FACILITIES and properties have already cost the taxpayer a staggering sum—to date, a total of more than 262 thousand million dollars. Most of this total is listed under "operating loss," and could be eliminated under the proposed amendment.

The last section would put income tax form 1040 to rest forever. For most, the epitaph—RIP—might mean, "Riddance Is Pleasure."

Sound good? Well, it *is* good. For, instead of our Government operating at an average loss of 12 thousand million dollars a year, as it has for the past 20 years, it will operate with a balanced

This article consists of the remarks made by Congressman Hiestand on a recent broadcast over the Manion Forum Network. The radio address made by Congressman Hiestand is copyrighted by, and reprinted here with permission of, the Manion Forum.

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budget. And, too, our huge national debt would be paid off in about 50 years.

And imagine the boost to good old American incentives of economic freedoms. The average businessman will no longer be forced to compete with Federal cost free, tax free and above-the-law cut-throat competition.

Even with such advantages as Federal corporate activities have, a study of the Federal budget during the past 10 years indicates that losses from such properties have exceeded 10 thousand million dollars each year. And, in 1959—with a welfare spending splurge—these losses, it is estimated, zoomed to the 19 thousand million dollar figure!

This would not have to be provided by you—the taxpayer—after the properties were sold to private enterprises, which would in turn start paying as other private businesses.

This discussion, of course, involves a heavy, but intriguing amount of arithmetic. But it boils down simply to this: We can eliminate individual income taxes, actually increase Federal revenue, and remove the Federal Government from unfair competition with its private taxpaying citizens.

This last point is a vital one. Presently, the American taxpayer is being crushed by the weight of federally-owned enterprises. And private enterprise, you will remember, is supposedly the hallmark of the American system.

There are more than 700 Federal corporate activities, flaunting constitutional authority in their very existence, riding the backs of the American people.

Our Constitution was designed to eliminate the threat of a government pressing down on its citizens. It was designed to be a servant to, not the master of, the people. Yet, the United States public is constantly forced to give ground—both in area and industry—to the Federal Government avalanche.

The Government is a larger landholder than many realize. The Interior Department and Forest Service alone have jointly taken over an area larger than the combined land area of 25 European countries.

And, mind you, these are but two examples of Federal land conquest. What about the Defense Department?

And look to the Tennessee Valley Authority to see how the Government has moved into a traditionally *private* enterprise field. May I repeat—20 per cent of the industrial capacity of this Nation is now owned by the Federal Government.

These Federal corporate enterprises, on a private level, would be on local and state tax rolls. Imagine what this would do for the states . . . their own people would be helping themselves.

Presently, by the time the state income tax collector comes around, the citizens are exhausted, taxwise, because of the Federal income tax system. Without it, the take-home pay of all citizens would be about 20 per cent larger and without adding a cent to the rate of pay or to the costs of production.

How may Congressman Utt's proposed amendment become a reality? Either by two-thirds of Congress concurring or two-thirds of the state legislatures adopting an approving resolution. Then, of course, the proposal must be ratified by three-fourths of the states. Three states—Nevada, Wyoming, and Texas—have already voted approval.

CONSIDERING THE NUMEROUS benefactions, one wonders who would dare challenge the proposed amendment. The rewards of its adoption would be bountiful.

The constitutional protection for our individual free competitive enterprise system would be restored.

The Federal Government, now a pauper, would return to a position of sanity—and solvency.

The sovereignty of our states would return, just as our founding fathers intended when they wrote that greatest of all documents, the Constitution of the United States of America.

Labor and management would progress together, for the American laborer would be given a greater net increase in his paycheck than any politician or labor leader ever dared to promise.

These, then, are the results of one law, but one piece of legislation, that would allow the United States, with economic justice and fiscal soundness, to grow and prosper—the proposed 23rd Amendment.

HUMAN EVENTS was founded in 1944 by Frank C. Hanighen. It is published weekly at 408 First Street, S. E., Washington 3, D. C., and reports from Washington on politics, business, labor and taxes.

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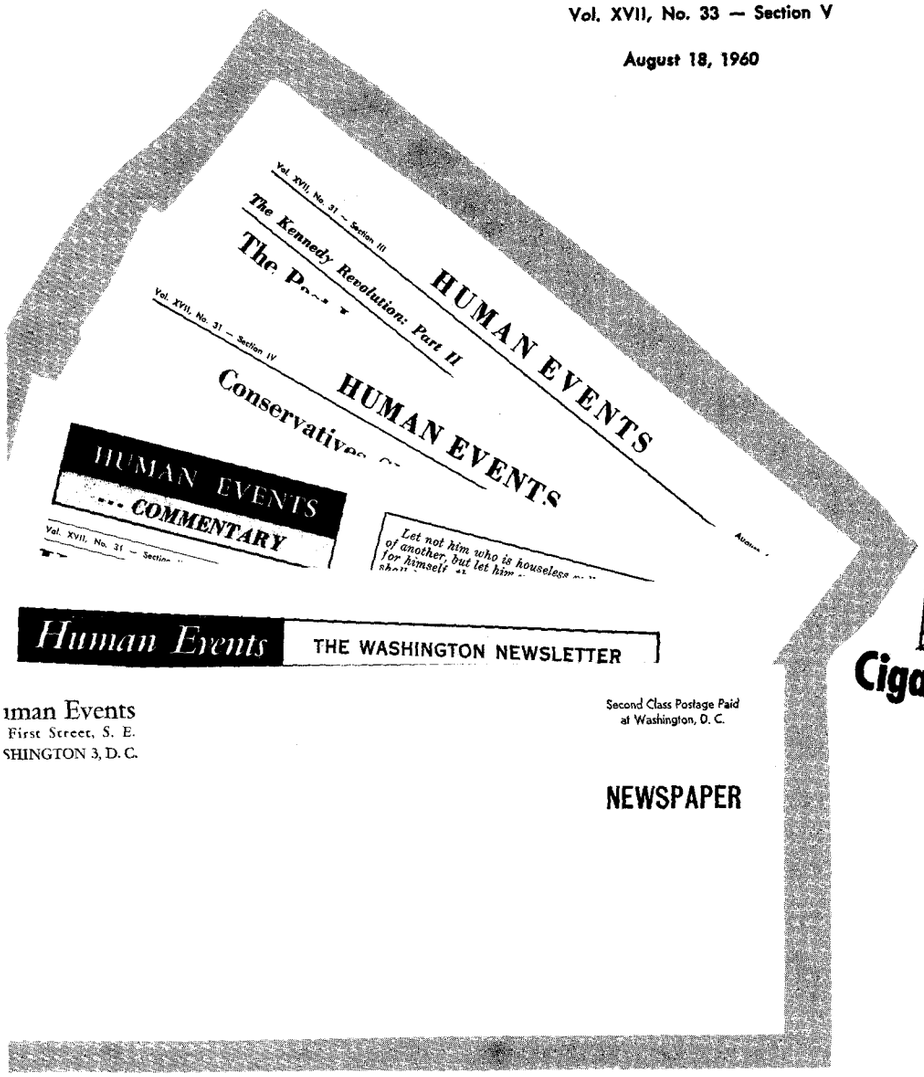
Vol. XVII, No. 33 — Section V

August 18, 1960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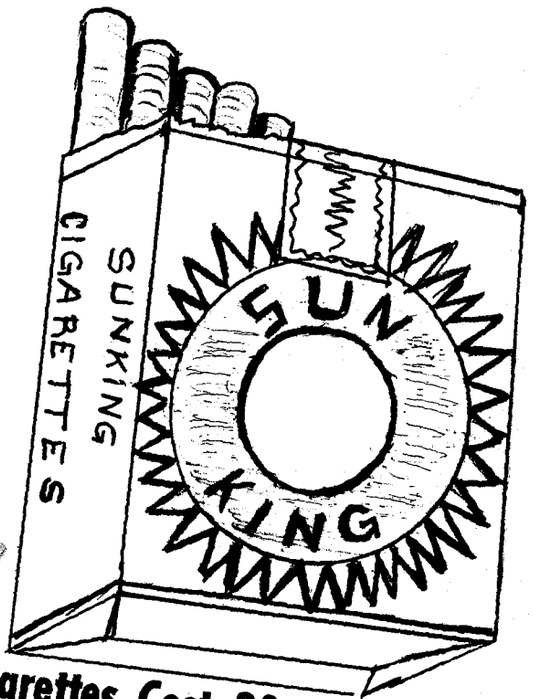

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HUMAN EVENTS
--- COMMENTARY

The 1960 Democratic platform . . . sounds the final death-knell of the Democratic Party known to our forebears and completes the transition to a party dedicated to socialism, welfare statism, conformity, and centralization of power.
—SENATOR STROM THURMOND (D.-S.C.)

Vol. XVII, No. 33 — Section VI

August 18, 1960

AN OLD TRICK, BUT SOME STILL FALL FOR IT

Tell Me, Ivan

From America's Future

"Little Ivan was being asked by his school teacher to describe America. 'America,' responded little Ivan, 'is the country where the workers are being exploited by the capitalists and are starving to death. In America there are just a few wealthy people, all the rest are poor.'

" 'Excellent,' praised the teacher. 'Now tell me the chief aim of our country's new Seven Year Plan.'

" 'To catch up with America,' replied Ivan."

—*M. V. Eggleston in the syndicated service* THE AMERICAN WAY

Ah, Wilderness

From the Indianapolis News

"Ah, wilderness" (subsidized version).

The government's version of wilderness, of course, will be a little more costly than producing the Broadway play.

Apparently since the "Save the Indiana Dunes" suggestion died unmourned, the government now has proposed a "wilderness preservation" along Lake Superior. The initial cost is estimated at $1,500,000 and then an additional million dollars to restore the land to wilderness condition.

The wildest thing about this scheme is the proposal itself.

Catchy Vote Getter

PIOUS WORDS. "We must become less anxious to be popular (get votes) and more eager to be right."

Those are the pious words of a US Senator who only a short time before had voted a $750 million annual pay increase for all federal workers, despite the fact that the biggest increases went to those in the least need and several thousands of whom should have had no increase at all. —Congressman H. R. Gross

Democrats Offer Farmers Same Old Quack Remedies

From the Chicago Tribune

By indorsing a return to rigid farm price supports at "full parity," the Democratic platform committee took the advice of the left wing National Farmers union and rejected that of the long established American Farm Bureau federation. The farm bureau was turned down precisely because it told the govment to stop the meddling that has only aggravated the problems of the farmers.

The farm bureau's "Platform for America" is an eloquent statement of the organization's opposition to subsidies and other means by which the government has tried to regulate the farm business. The farm bureau's position, to be sure, has never been a secret; but the statement is nonetheless remarkable, coming from the largest of the organizations which represent the farmers who are supposed to benefit from the various government farm programs.

In a foreword, the farm bureau's president, Charles B. Shuman, points out that the policies have been arrived at through membership participation programs beginning at the local level.

The statement then proceeds along the following lines:

—That the Constitution was purposely designed to protect "each individual against the domination of government."

—That the resulting freedom and private competition is responsible for our economic progress.

—That farm prosperity depends mainly on external factors "which affect the cost of the farmer's supplies, the availability of markets for his products, his freedom and opportunity to make the best use of his individual resources either in agriculture or other pursuits, and the real value of his income dollar."

—That he is therefore hurt by government deficits and excessive spending programs, which lead to inflation, and by other government programs which obstruct freedom of the markets and of competition.

—That price fixing programs have failed to control production or to protect the farmer's income.

To correct overproduction, the federation recommends a temporary land retirement program permitting the retirement of whole farms, a step which presumably would enable marginal and inefficient farmers to take up other pursuits.

It says that the public has a legitimate interest in farm problems, and that farmers likewise have a legitimate interest in matters which affect their costs and the value of their dollars. To this end, it opposes special privileges for unions which tend to drive up costs, and it opposes federal handouts to other pressure groups as well.

The farm bureau's renunciation of "aid" seems noble and selfless. But it is based on sound economic analysis, something that the Democratic politicians prefer to ignore in favor of quack remedies which have already failed . . . .

World Court's Role

By Clarence Manion

The International Court of Justice is a court in name only. In fact, this court, so called, is merely an international board of arbitration. On the international as on the intra-national level, a board of arbitration can serve a useful purpose by deciding matters of fact and policy within the limits set up for each proceeding that is submitted to it by parties in dispute. But a board of arbitration is not a court of law. The board of arbitration gets its jurisdiction from the agreement of the parties to each dispute, whereas the jurisdiction of a court of law is defined by duly enacted statutes and properly approved constitutions of government. Such a court of law applies existing, validly enacted law to the matter of dispute. There is no such body of law available to the so-called International Court of Justice, nor does such court, so called, have any basis for existence except the agreement of the parties before it from time to time. To make this casual board of arbitration the self-propelled, uncontrolled governing body for every matter affecting our vital national interest that is called to its attention by any nation in the world would be travesty upon every basic concept of law and justice that now exists in the world.

Nevertheless, this Supreme Court of lawlessness will take over immediately, once the Connally reservation is repealed. A Universal Rule of Law is an estimable objective toward which all men of good will can work earnestly and hopefully. But the Universal Rule must *precede* the court that is set up to apply it—to put the cart before the horse in this case is to destroy what we are trying to preserve. Let us face it—Communism and law contradict each other essentially. The two professed Communist judges who now sit on the world court are entirely consistent in refusing to submit the interests of their own Communist governments to the court—so called—where they impose their iron will upon the interests of non-Communist governments which appeal to them for "justice."

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Ike Placates Weepy Bride

From the Washington Daily News

We take our quill pen in hand to note the progress of love in Denver, Colorado, encouraged and abetted by no less a personage than the President of the United States, leader of the Western Alliance and hope of the free world.

Our President, according to news reports, was encountered by a weeping 17-year-old Texas girl as he emerged from his hotel in the Colorado capital. General Eisenhower patted the gal, referred her to the Secret Service and she got to spend the week end with her Air Force husband, who had been restricted to his base.

This sort of thing is supposed to endear a public official to the common people—shows that he, too, is a warm sympathetic human being, just like you and me.

Maybe so. And maybe, in between deciding about rockets, bombs and summit conferences, Ike has time for this sort of thing. But bless our old-fashioned soul if we don't think the Air Force ought to be up to running the minor affairs of the Air Force, like who gets to spend the week end with his 17-year-old wife.

And for anyone who presumes to plague our Chief Executive with matters of this sort, a spanking would be appropriate, rather than a comfy Saturday night at home.

Dollars and Sense

Letter to the New York Daily News

Islip: I have been a Long Island commuter for 20 years. Talking to a Long Island trainman about the strike, he told me he had been making $280 per week, working six days and getting paid for seven. I told him that many of his passengers were having to work at two jobs to pay for their homes plus the cost of commuting. His answer: They had no business living out on Long Island if they couldn't afford it or didn't have jobs skilled enough to pay the bills. How do you like that for a prima donna whose skill work consists of punching tickets and reading between stations?

Price of Success

From the Economic Intelligence

"WHEN I WAS a boy, wealth was regarded as a thing to secure . . . that almost everyone affected to own more property than he actually possessed . . . . Now a man has to defend himself against being rich . . . for it has become far more dangerous to be suspected of being well off than to be detected in crime."—*Socrates*

Campaign Handicap

The Republican party goes to this election with many handicaps, and they may be insurmountable ones. But the greatest of these, and the one Richard Nixon has it in his power to overcome, is the handicap of too little faith in the political power of honest principles honestly stated.—WALL STREET JOURNAL

Stevenson Demonstrations Financed By Jimmy Hoffa

By Westbrook Pegler

The great "spontaneous" demonstration for Adlai Stevenson at the Democratic convention was paid for by Jimmy Hoffa and directed by Dore Schary, the motion picture genius.

Mr. Schary first came to my knowledge as a leader of resistance against the House Committee on Un-American Activities just after the Second War. He opposed Red-baiting.

When he returned to Los Angeles after the fierce clamor of Humphrey Bogart, Lauren Bacall, Danny Kaye and other such, he had displaced at MGM James K. McGuinness, a combat soldier of the First War, a patriot and a devoted enemy of Moscow and its minions and their works.

Red Herring

Mr. Schary, like Mrs. Roosevelt, believed that the danger of communism was exaggerated. Harry Truman called this nonsense a Red Herring. President Eisenhower only belatedly has shrunk away from a somewhat similar idea.

Mrs. Roosevelt and ex-Governor, ex-Senator Herbert Lehman, of New York, were the bosses of the Stevenson adherence in Los Angeles. Mr. Schary was one of the few dignitaries of the Hollywood cult who did not throw in with Jack Kennedy's mischievous innocents under Frank Sinatra commonly known as the rat pack. This seems not to be a dishonorable style in the present state of morals, ethics and politics. It is now established usage. No political candidate ever before enjoyed the devotion of any group called rats. Bull Moose, yes. But never rats.

The demonstration for Stevenson was an astounding feat. Mussolini, Hitler and Communist elements in New York, Tokyo and San Francisco have resorted to the "spontaneous" demonstration, but apparently they all learned methods and tricks from the American political conventions. Obviously someone with a big treasury paid for the Stevenson demonstration, which exploded with the blast of a well-wrought theatrical mob scene.

Angel Hoffa

On the authority of Captain Dan Gilbert, late of the Chicago cops, the angel of the show was Jimmy Hoffa, the boss of the Teamsters union. Captain Gilbert is a confident of George Meany, Walter Reuther and all such. He was in Los Angeles, running with the Meany-Reuther element and therefore with the Kennedys. And he says:

"Schary was up in the balcony. They had guys in sections all over the place to catch his signals and run the show. He sat down by Mrs. Roosevelt and put his legs over the rail of a front box. If he had stood up he would have been hard to pick out, like 10,000 other guys standing up. But sitting down, waving his legs in a front box, he stood out.

"Mrs. Roosevelt was very good. She is an old campaigner and she knows how to make a bashful entrance and wave to the crowd and swipe a scene like she swiped that one from Governor Collins so he interrupted himself and called her the first lady of the world.

"I know you do not like her, but you have got to give her credit. First she sat down in one place, upsetting the decorum, like, and when the Stevenson show was ready to start she got up and moved. The TV followed her.

"Schary sat down about eight seats away from her. That move helped to spot Schary for the guys planted in all the various sections. Suddenly, all over the balcony, the signs came out and they raised hell. First Schary gave his section guys the 'up' sign with the hands and the mob came up yelling. They had a time limit and he was obeying the rules. Pretty soon, he gave them the 'down' signal. Down they went. Then the 'out' and the guys in the sections passed the sign along and they all went out. Schary played that mob like Toscanini. The guy was great.

"Swell Production"

"My guys in the union business told me this Stevenson show must have cost Hoffa from $50,000 to $100,000. They got those guys from the colleges around Los Angeles and all kinds of political clubs and the casting bureaus and model agencies. It was a swell production.

"You remember in 1944 when all those Reds were in the Chicago Stadium for Wallace and Mrs. Roosevelt was trying to shove him over? Well, we got a recess and about 5,000 or 6,000 of our workers from the 27th ward moved in and took up all the delegates' seats and thousands of gallery seats. And then Tom Gary, he was our commissioner of sewers, he got on the loud-speaker and began to holler 'we want Truman! We want Truman!'

Petrillo Called Shots

"The newspaper guys called him the 'voice of the sewers.' We had one of our guys for electrician and he gimmicked the speaker so they could not shut him off. They could not reach the switches or the fuses. That is how we put Harry over. The organist up near the roof started to play some tune and Jimmy Petrillo grabbed a phone and yelled, 'Hey! kill that! play 'Franklin D. Roosevelt Jones!'

"The organ guy said: 'But Mr. Petrillo, this is the song the cue says to play here!'

"Jimmy yelled, 'I don't give a damn what the cue says! You play what I told you. Or how would like to play the pipe organ with two hands full of busted knuckles?'

"So the guy gave them 'Franklin D. Roosevelt Jones' and we put Harry over with the voice of the sewers hollering 'We want Truman!' But that Stevenson job in Los Angeles was wonderful, too. I hand it to that Schary!"

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COMING NEXT WEEK in HUMAN EVENTS: "LYNDON JOHNSON: COUNTERFEIT CONFEDERATE," by James Jackson Kilpatrick, editor of the Richmond *News Leader*.

Human Events

THE WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

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Vol. XVII, No. 33 August 18, 1960 Section 1 — News

IKE: *Effectively "above the battle"* .....(353)

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CONGO: *Rouge et Noir* .....(356)

Ike's Campaign: Drowning out some of the partisan gabble on Capitol Hill, the President threw off a few remarks in his press conference last week which (1) heartened the hopes of the GOP National Committee and (2) aroused much admiration among veteran observers with long memories of how incumbent Presidents can sway national elections.

In answer to a question concerning his role in the fall campaign, Ike said he would eschew "partisan speeches" on the "hustings." But he added that he's "willing to do whatever I can do" to help the Republican ticket. And he referred to "a lot of commitments" he had "around the country." All this while mauling Lyndon Johnson for his criticism of the Administration's defense spending.

This is a line which should put the Democrats on the political defensive until November. For who can successfully challenge the President's competence (particularly in national defense matters) and his country-wide popularity?

Hence, in press conferences and in speeches already "committed" to be given in various parts of the country— possibly while inspecting defense installations—Eisenhower not only can defend his record (thereby taking the offensive against critical Democrats), but also can wrap the GOP in his disarming cloak of President of the United States. Old pros recall how Franklin D. Roosevelt utilized a similar technique during his third and fourth election campaigns for the Presidency. It is recalled that F.D.R. won both times—it may be Ike can aid the election of Nixon by a similar strategy.

Ultraliberals Still Cool Toward JFK: Democratic leaders are worried about the still-frigid attitude toward Kennedy of many ultraliberals. Kennedy's voting records during the 1957-58-59-60 years rated alongside of Morse's and Humphrey's, but the left-wing fanatics insist on checking the Kennedy record before that. They are suspicious because they know the reason for the Kennedy "conversion."

In 1956, Kennedy lost the Democratic Vice Presidential nomination by a whisker to Kefauver. He thereupon decided the Presidency might be within reach. But he recognized that he would have to change certain of his attitudes if he were to get a majority vote from the Democratic convention. Ever since, he has been a "very, very good boy." His voting record is now considered "perfect" by all the controlling elements in the Democratic party —ADA, COPE, NAACP and the Farmers' Union.

"But what about the pre-1957 Kennedy? ask the ultraliberals. He was perfect on what they designate as "bread and butter" welfare issues and on labor matters, but his record was highly questionable on several other subjects. The "blots" are the following:

On farm bills, Kennedy voted on five occasions—once in 1952, once in 1954, and three times in 1956—against the wishes of the Farmers' Union and the Democratic congressional majority. Jack voted pro-Benson and pro-Republican.

The alibi he now offers is that he was then voting "for Massachusetts," but the ultraliberals think that a poor excuse. Reuther's Detroit Congressmen obeyed his orders; they voted "against Detroit" on farm bills.

In 1952, Kennedy voted with the Republicans and against the Democratic 3-to-1 majority to cut TVA funds.

In 1950, a Rivers and Harbors flood control program was passed by the Democratic majority. Kennedy voted against the bill—with the Republican side.

In 1954, Kennedy voted against the Democratic majority and with the Republican side on a liberal-endorsed bill to authorize a Federal atomic power program.

The Internal Security Act—the so-called McCarran Act—passed in 1950, providing security against Communist subversives, was another "test." Kennedy voted "wrong"—in favor of the bill.

What the ultraliberals want to know is whether Jack has now finally cut himself loose from these "reactionary" attitudes which they attribute to the influence of his father—who has been described by leftists as "to the right of Hoover."

A current quip is that "Democrats have got to

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keep the Old Man quiet during the campaign. If he talks, he might come out for Nixon."

"Pop" was an enthusiastic vocal and financial ($30,000) supporter of Senator Joseph McCarthy. Support of McCarthy is unforgivable to liberals who remember that Jack never uttered an anti-McCarthy thought during the years when the Wisconsin Senator was a controversial issue. In fact, he evaded the issue until he had carried predominantly Catholic, anti-Communist Massachusetts in 1958. After that, seeking the Presidency, he could safely come out against McCarthy.

To ultraliberals, the next disturbing fact is that Kennedy is an Irish Catholic. A favorite Park Avenue cliche is that "anti-Catholicism is the anti-Semitism of the Liberals."

Mrs. Roosevelt, who was once angrily rebuked for alleged anti-Catholicism by Cardinal Spellman—after which the two had a reconciliation—has had a hard time concealing her suspicious attitude toward Catholicism. However, at long last, she has finally come out for Kennedy and she says she "might" campaign for him. But even in that statement, only a few days ago, she couldn't resist expressing "doubts"—this time as to whether Negroes would vote for Kennedy. The simple fact is that Eleanor detests Jack.

A third factor disturbing the Democratic leadership is the distaste for Kennedy still coming from Negro leaders like Jackie Robinson and *Ebony* publisher John H. Johnson. These and other Negro leaders cite Jack's pre-convention wooing of arch-segregationist Alabama Governor Patterson.

Finally is the worry about support from the Adlai clique. Some of them, influential Democrats, are holding back to find out whether Kennedy will unqualifiedly guarantee to appoint Adlai Secretary of State.

Before the nomination, Kennedy repeatedly said Adlai "would certainly be offered the post of Secretary of State by whoever won the Democratic nomination." Since getting the Democratic nomination, Kennedy has been evasive—leading to rumors that the post would go to Chester Bowles or Averell Harriman, both of whom had the foresight to come out for Kennedy while his nomination was still doubtful.

Nixon's Secretary of State?: One of the brightest darkhorses being mentioned in high Republican circles for Secretary of State, should Nixon win, is retired Admiral Arthur W. Radford. A former head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Radford is a Republican, but not a politically vocal officer. Radford testified before the Republican platform committee on our military strength and spent considerable time with Nixon during the Chicago convention.

The main reason for the speculation concerning Radford is that Nixon wants a man in his own image to run the State Department—a tough, no nonsense boss; a man who can clean house of the perfumed, lace handkerchief element and the leftists, just below the policy-making level. Such leftist thinkers, prominent in the Department since early in the New Deal, consistently affect policy decisions supposedly decided on a higher level. Also, it is reasoned, Nixon knows from personal experience that only the strongest of negotiators—which Radford would be—could competently carry out his policies in dealing with the Russians at the conference table.

The Lawrence Machine: What is the lot of a Republican congressional candidate in Pittsburgh's machine-controlled 28th Congressional District, which is part of powerful Governor (and former Pittsburgh mayor) David Lawrence's political domain?

HUMAN EVENTS got the answer from GOP congressional candidate Dr. Arthur O. Sharron, a professor at Duquesne University. Sharron announced last month that he would appear at a National Polish Society meeting and, as a prelude to Captive Nations Week, show a film of Nixon's trip to Poland. He said the clergy and Polish, Lithuanian, and other Slovak group leaders told him it was "a great idea." But Democratic ward heelers put pressure on voters not to attend. Example:

"You're a fireman, do you know what can happen to your job by letting that Republican come here?" Sharron showed his film, but a ward heeler at the door noted everyone who attended.

Dr. Sharron stated that it is a well known fact in Pittsburgh—where Lawrence was mayor for three terms—that some wards have a "thirteen second rule." If a voter stays in the booth more than 13 seconds he is suspected of splitting his ticket and must answer to the Democratic ward heelers outside.

It has also been reported that in some parts of Sharron's district (the seat is now held by Democrat William S. Moorhead) the Republican lever on voting machines is removed sometime after the voting begins. Some Democratic-appointed judges, Dr. Sharron stated, allow people to vote if they can show residence by having a single article of their clothing in a furnished room. He said there have been instances of as many as 25 people voting out of one room. Dr. Sharron said that in the solidly Negro wards voters are "scared into believing they will be thrown off relief if they don't get out and vote right."

Pittsburgh's Mayor Barr, Dr. Sharron added, is a "Charlie McCarthy" to Governor Lawrence, and he said that Mayor Barr "constantly refers to Lawrence as the mayor."

J. K. Galbraith: Senator John F. Kennedy's most celebrated adviser, Harvard economist John Kenneth "The Affluent Society" Galbraith, has just penned another book, which, despite the vigorous denials of columnist Joseph Alsop, suggests a Socialist America would suit Mr. G. just fine.

Not that he says Socialist out loud, or that he proposes to nationalize industries, but one cannot help feeling that a plea for an almost omnipotent

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central government is the main theme ticking away in *The Liberal Hour* (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston).

And the plea is primarily made in the name of meeting the Soviet challenge. Somehow Mr. Galbraith feels we can halt the Communist terror and take-over of countries by reducing the freedom of the individual to spend his own earnings and allowing the Federal government to spend it for him.

Further, says Galbraith, we must have the central government lay out massive sums for education. The Soviets, he says, have a "superior" way of investing in the individual because, he notices with seeming envy, "they begin with all resources under public control."

To check inflation, Galbraith again calls for action by the Federal government—but not to stop spending. Instead, he urges that a fact-finding board determine the wages and prices of industrial concerns, and suggests severe penalties be dealt those who violate the decision of the board. In other words, price and wage controls.

Foreign aid, he says, should be dispensed more liberally, but not solely for " . . . the self interest of this nation."

But readers may be jolted, too, by the non-economic statement that the U-2 flights showed "a narrow preoccupation with military objectives . . . . " In short, Kennedy's adviser feels the United States should cut down on "private indulgence" and the U-2 flights, and meet the Soviet challenge by letting the Federal government build a swanky schoolhouse.

Byrd: Capitol Hill was inadvertently tipped off by the Democratic high command last week that the party which has gone from Jefferson to Reuther is worried about carrying much of the South this November.

The tipoff came in the form of increased pressure on Senator Harry Flood Byrd, foreseen in HUMAN EVENTS *last week, to support the Democratic ticket. UPI reported that Byrd was "under heavy pressure today to make a public declaration in support of the Kennedy-Johnson ticket."*

Why, it is reasoned, would the party powers go to such lengths to woo the Old Dominion's first soldier of state if they felt that Johnson's presence on the ticket had the South wrapped up? To most veteran political railbirds the answer is that Southerners are increasingly looking past the Counterfeit Confederate offered them in Lyndon Johnson to the big government planners around Kennedy who spell only trouble for the rights of the individual states.

Humphrey: Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D.-Minn.), who fervently believes in carrying out the wishes of Walter Reuther, is now spearheading a drive to scuttle the essential features of the Landrum-Griffin labor reform measure.

Humphrey's bill, S-3802, would allow union officers who handle funds to be covered by blanket instead of individual bonds, an amendment Congress has already rejected since blanket bonds (under which a union official can remain anonymous) are easier for union racketeers to obtain.

It would also allow the Secretary of Labor to exempt from Landrum-Griffin unions with less than 200 members and $20,000 in annual dues. This was rejected by Congress since many gangster-run paper unions would not be supervised.

Further, Humphrey would strip the states of any say in labor affairs. Today's Federal law must be followed where the NLRB legally takes jurisdiction. Humphrey's bill would go further and provide that if the NLRB refuses to take jurisdiction—because the firm is small—a state labor relations agency taking jurisdiction must follow Federal, not state, law.

And as if to assure labor he really didn't mean to vote for Landrum-Griffin last year, Humphrey, up for re-election this year, proposes to remove the restrictions on secondary boycotts, picketing and the "hot cargo" clauses.

Minimum Wage: Highlighting last week's opening round of the special session of Congress was Senator Barry Goldwater's valiant bid to block passage of Democratic Presidential nominee Jack Kennedy's $1.25 minimum wage bill. Featured in a 4½ hour Senate floor tongue-lashing of proponents of the Kennedy measure on August 11 was Goldwater's warning that, within four months after enactment of the bill, "unemployment in the nation will begin to rise."

Goldwater's prediction on unemployment would seem to have already been corroborated recently by the Pennsylvania State Employment Bureau.

The agency, in its Labor Market Letter, showed that Pennsylvania's $1 minimum wage for retailing has forced retail sales outlets to operate with smaller sales forces.

The letter, detailing conditions in the York, Pennsylvania area, shows that the number of non-farm wage and salary workers is lower than a year ago, with the decline centered entirely in non-manufacturing fields, such as retailing and wholesaling, where the minimum wage law applies.

Employment in that area is down 400 in the past year alone. The letter further notes that, "this is a reversal of past trends which have always showed year-to-year gains."

The all-encompassing bill now before the Senate would raise the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and extend coverage to another 5 million workers. With some 4.5 million people now out of work

HON. CARROLL REECE, Member of Congress from Tennessee: "If every American had the opportunity to read HUMAN EVENTS it would go a long way toward stabilizing our Nation, politically and economically. As close to the scene as I have been for 40 years, this publication is a valuable aid to me."

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under a $1 minimum wage, the situation could become disastrous under the bill now before the Senate.

COPE: United Auto Workers boss Walter Reuther and sidekick Emil Mazey, the union's secretary-treasurer, have been named as defendants in a law suit that can have far-reaching political implications.

The suit, brought by two rank-and-file UAW members, charges that funds of their union are used for political purposes "without consultation with, and particularly without the approval of," the union.

The plaintiffs, Randolf Gray, a member of Toledo local 12, and Harold Billheimer, of local 773 in the same city, asked that the Court clamp an immediate injunction on the union to prevent the spending of any more dues for political purposes. They asked for a Court audit of the books and records of their union.

The case is similar to one coming before the Supreme Court next year. That suit, *Looper vs. Southern Georgia Railway*, charges that the union shop is unconstitutional when compulsory dues are used for political purposes. The Georgia Supreme Court has already ruled for the plaintiffs.

Education: A recent study by the US Chamber of Commerce on the so-called classroom shortage has severely jarred the proponents of Federal Aid to Education.

The report, based on figures released by the Office of Education itself, shows that the nation suffers no classroom shortage at all. Without Federal aid, states and private individuals have actually built enough classrooms to house not only the increase in enrollments, but to replace, annually, about 16,000 substandard classrooms. Between 1955 and 1959 student enrollment increased by some 10 million, but enough classrooms were built to house 17 million.

Congressmen who may vote soon on Federal aid to school construction must also face the fact that schools built with Federal funds invariably cost more than those constructed without government aid.

The Secretary of Labor, under the Davis-Bacon Act, is required to set the rates of pay on construction; he almost always sets the rates—even in small towns—at the same level of union labor as in the nearest metropolitan areas.

Capitol Camera: Barry Goldwater's office has received over 5,000 letters commenting on his "conservatives should support Nixon" convention speech. Eighty per cent agree with the Senator's stand.

• *The Nationalist Chinese commander of Quemoy says the Reds fired* 173,855 *shells at a cost of* $17 *million during Ike's two day visit to Taiwan. Metal from shells salvaged by Nationalist troops has brought* $105,000 *since the bombardments started in* 1958.

• Canvassing opinions on election prospects among Southern members of Congress, just returned from their districts, HUMAN EVENTS reporters find that these Dixie Democrats seem certain that Nixon will win. Evaluation: these Southerners do not believe that V.P. candidate Lyndon Johnson can swing the South for Kennedy.

• U. S. News & World Report *states that, since the* 1952 *Bolivian revolution, when the government came under control of labor leaders,* 80 *per cent of the country's industry has come under government control, with production off* 55 *per cent.*

• Capitol Hill punsters are referring to Jack Kennedy's "New Frontier" economist from Harvard, J. Kenneth Galbraith, as "the Ivy League's answer to Che Guevara."

Congo: In what the United Nations hopes will be the last war fought between gentlemen who like to throw other gentlemen into a pot for dinner, Congolese tribes continue warring. Spear hurlers, club wielders and bowmen have pushed the death total well into the hundreds.

But behind the witch doctor facade, concern grows in Western circles that, once the UN leaves the Congo to its native leaders, a Soviet power grab won't be long in coming. Many think that the strategy Lumumba is expected to employ—the profitable "uncommitted nation" game of playing East against West—may not have time to materialize. Both Soviet and African Communist agent-technicians are being schooled in Moscow for roles in the Congo when the Reds enter in large numbers —as they did in Cuba—to "help stabilize the revolution."

Communist designs on black Africa are not new. Kai Uwe von Hassel, a German government official who spent many years in black Africa before World War II and who is currently touring that area, reports: "During the last years preceding the outbreak of the second World War, we in East Africa could observe how Communist thought, transformed by Africans and adapted to African conditions, was disseminated throughout the continent. This was done first along anti-imperialist lines and later by presenting communism as the indispensable prerequisite of industrialization." Posing now as defenders and industrial big brothers, the Soviets are moving in to take control.

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